BOULANGER ASSAILED. BANISHED FOR MEDDLING WITH POLITICS. THE PRIME MINISTER OF FRANCE SAYS THE CIVIL

POWER COULD NOT HESITATE-THE ROYALIST Paris, July 11 .- In the Chamber of Deputies to day M. Revillon (Extremist) reproached the Cabinet for remaining neutral over the proceedings of the party of the Right, in connection with the recent movement of the Comte de Paris. Neutrality, he declared, was impossible. The Government must

return to Democracy or it must retire, M. Rouvier, Prime Minister, said that in accepting office, he appealed for support to the Republican majority. He met refusal because of the absence of one name from the Ministry. He did not blame General Boulanger, but he must record the fact that the General was concerned in the illegal manifestation on the occasion of the recent election of the Deputy for the Department of the eine. [Applause.] It became necessary therefore to remove General Boulanger from his political

Seine, [Applause.] It became necessary therefore to remove General Boulanger from his political surroundings and to return him to his proper position. If the civil power had hesitated, it was all over with it. The Prime Minister took occasion to declare that the Cabinet desired to govern with the Republican majority. It was not a combative Ministry. It did not desire to provoke or to persecute anybody. But it would make respected both the laws of the Republic and Republican sentiment. M. Fallieres, Minister of the Interior, intimated that the Mayors who had participated in the Royalist manifestations on the Island of Jersey during the recent visit there of the Comte de Paris would be dismissed. He affirmed that the sentiments of the Cabinet would glory to be able to assist in the triumph of democratic reforms.

The debate was somewhat prolonged and became quite a storiny one. It was closed by a motion of Prime Minister Rouvier that the Chamber pass to the order of the day. The motion was carried—382 ayes to 120 noes.

In the course of the debate, M. Clemenceau charged that the Government was in league with the Conservatives. The Boulanger question arose during the complete disorganization of the Republican party. He condemned the demonstrations in favor of General Boulanger, but he added that was easily explained. The people believed that they saw in General Boulanger not a deliverer, but a man who was attacked by the German press and French Conservatives. His popularity was that which the Chamber should have had had it resolutely entered upon the work of reform. Public opinion was being misled. Leaders were needed whose metic was a found to understand why there were Boulangers and anti-Boulangists. General Boulanger was now in his proper position, and where he ought to remain.

M. Laicanti, amid a great uproar, tried to defend General Boulanger. He said that the Cabinet was constituted under foreign pressure.

Minister Rouvier declared that if 200 Republicans voice against them, the Ministry would resign.

M.

ANOTHER LIBERAL GAIN.

A SEAT IN PARLIAMENT WON IN COVENTRY-COM-MENTS OF THE TORY NEWSPAPERS ON THE DE-

LONDON, July 11,-The result of the election in Coventry on Saturday to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Henry William Eston, Conservative, to the peer-age, shows a Liberal gain, Mr. Ballantine, the Giadsge, shows a Laberal gain, ar. Ballantine, the Glad-stonian candidate, receiving 4,229 votes against 4,213 for Colonel Eaton, the Conservative candidate, whoreas at the provious election Henry William Eaton was re-turned by a majority of 405 over Mr. Ballantine.

adard says the loss of the Coventry election should teach the Unionists that the battle is not yet over, and that incessant exertions are still necessary to secure

"We shall be surprised, however," continues The Standard, "if Mr. Gladstone's speech on Saturday to his American admirers does not revive the auti-home rule feeling in all its original intensity. No language of ours can add a darker shade to his expressions of ayapathy with the intrigues of American Fenians who are organizing treason in the heart of the British Empire."

The Times says the result of elevating Henry William Eaton to the peerage is the loss of Coventry to the Government. Mr. Eaton's elevation was an inexplicable and gratuitous-blunder. The warning must not be neglected. The more the results of the Spalding election and of the Coventry election become known the more apparent becomes the genuineness of the reaction in favor of Mr. Gladstone. The Conservative election agents attribute recent reverses chiefly to the impression that the Irish members of Parliament are making by participating in the contests and dilating upon the horrors of evictions and the thereatened increase of the sufferings of the people under the Coercion act. Then there are reports also that the Government is being influenced in the direction of a modification of the Land bill. A number of the Tory of a modification of the Land bill. A number of the Tory members of Parliament are urging an abandonment of the "bankruptey" and "purchase" clauses of the bill, and to make of it a short measure—conceding a judicial revision of rents, and to include "leaseholders" clauses. The bill in this form, it is claimed, would be acceptable to the opposition and be sure of a speedy passage.

The Parnellite members of Parliament are trying to induce Mr. Gladstone to visit Ireland during the early operation of the Coercion act, and to assist in resistance to any tyramical use of the act. The outspoken speech of Mr. Gladstone on Saturday encourages the Parnellites to hope that he will go to Ireland if he is able to face the fatigues of the Irish campaign.

Mr. John Morley heads the band of English Home Rulers, and will co-operate with the Parnellites in opposing interference by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland with the Land League or other legitimate combination of the people of Ireland.

THE WRECK OF THE MERRIMAC. MARVELLOUS ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS-THE

NIGHT A BRIGHT ONE. MIGHT A BRIGHT ONE.

HALIFAX, July 12 (Special).—The escape of the passengers and the crew of the steamer Merrimae, that ran ashere on Little Hope Island, was one of th most miraculous ever known on this rock-bound coast. Four passengers from the wreck arrived here to-night. They are F. S. Andrews, J. B. Black, Silas Fader and W. H. Hart. The latter is Brazilian Consul here. They tell an almost incredible story of dealization among the officers and the conlight night with not the slightest sign of fog. The

upon the rocks with tremendous force. The shock was something terrific and literally

The contract with the rocks going at such a rate caused the ship to wrench and roll for several minutes after the shock with such force that the passengers thought she would break in pleces, within a minute of the first crash the deck was covered with screeching women and chiften dreased in their night clothes. The officers and crew seemed paralyzed and a scene of confusion that was indescribable prevailed. The first heat had to be out away and let fall into the sea. This operation precipitated passengers Hart and Fader into the sea, and they had a narrow escape frem drowning. As it was, they were hadly jammed between the boat and the wreck. As soon as this boat righted four passengers and eight sallors jumped into her and rowed away from the wreck, leaving the women and children to their fate. While other boats were being launched the captuin got jammed between sone of the wreckage and had his ribs broken.

The disabling of Captain Crowell added to the general demoralization, but by this time other boats were being launched, the passengers had dreased themselves and put on life-preservers, daylight was approaching, and a sense of security was being felt. The women were gradually lew ered into the boats and when all were safely taken off the wreck the first officer with four beat-loads rowed to Catherine's River, the nearest land on the main shore, four miles distant.

HAVANA, July 11.—Telegrams from St. Jago de Cuba state that the number of cases of smallpox is increasing.

LONDON, July 11. JOURNEY OF THE CROWN PRINCE.—The Crown Prince of Germany has returned to London from Windsor. He will go to the fale of Wight to-morrow.

EVIDENCE IN THE CASS CASE.—The inquiry into the Casa case was resumed to-day and adjourned. Several police inspectors testified that hundreds of women had been convicted in London of being improper characters on the evidence of a single constable.

LORD RAMSAY NOT DEAD.—The report of the death of Lord Ramsay was erroneous. He is still alive, but is lying at the point of death.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL HAWLEY.—General Joseph R. Hawley has arrived in London.

THE COST OF THE TURKISH MISSION. Loxpost, July 11.—In the House of Commons this even-ing the Right Hon. Sir James Ferguson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, stated that the missions of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Sultan of Turkey on pecial mission with particular reference to the affairs Egrpt, would be prolonged two days. The total cost

mission, it was expected, would be £27,000.
onry Thurston Holland, Secretary of State for the

Government said Sir Henry was entirely responsible and he would not be justified in pressing any particular policy.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

MR. BALFOUR'S WEAK DEFENCE OF IT. THE TORIES APPARENTLY WILLING TO ACCEPT

AMENDMENTS-A SPRECH BY CHAMBERLAIN. LONDON, July 11.—The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour Chief Secretary for Ireland, in moving the second read ing of the Irish Land bill, said that the Government did not offer the measure as proposing any definite settlement of the land question. It was merely an amen atory bill—one trying to remedy the injustice which experience had shown arose under the Acts of Parliament of 1870 and 1871. It brought the leaseholders under the acts of proposed new clauses which deal with the purchas proposed new clauses which deal with the parents of land, are in accordance with the clauses of the Land Act suggested by Mr. Bright in 1870. In regard to evictions, Mr. Balfour explained it was proposed to substitute a written notice for the writ of execution of ejectment and to allow the tenant, by means of the Bankruptcy Act, to obtain a stay of eviction, while at the same time spreading the liability of the tenant over an indefinite ruptcy clauses, but in no civilized country could the

difficulties. A still greater measure would be produced. [Cheers.]

Mr. Bannerman (Liberal) moved that the bill be rejected, as it did not include any means for the revision of judicial rents. He contended that the bills did nothing to meet the urgent evils of Ireland. It might put a stop to open brutality in the matter of evictions. It would not prevent landlords from oppressing—even rulning tenants. What tenants most craved was such powers for a judicial revision of their rents as would enable them to pay a fair rent, based upon the extreme fail in agricultural values. This would stay evictions, prevent bankrupteles, and be a good beginning for a finality measure for the settlement of the agrarian question.

A division will be taken on Mr. Bannerman's amendment on Tbursday next. The Unionist Committee has drafted an amendment in favor of abating excessive judicial rents without compelling tenants to have recourse to the bankruptey court. The Daily News believes the Cabinet is divided on the question of meeting the views of the Unionists and that unless the difference is arranged it may lead to the defeat of the Government in committee.

Liberal members of the House of Commons are arranging to give a banquet to Mr. Parnell.

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Lord George Hamilton said that Mr. Bannerman had put forward no alternative proposal on behalf the tenants. The so-called friends of the tenants seem to desire to deprive them of the benefits of the present act and leave them in their present position of bankruptey, which was no more of adisgrace to Irishmen lacked the moral force to look to their own exertions instead of relying upon the Government to extricate them.

Mr. Chamberiain prefaced his remarks by stating that he intended to support the second reading of the bill. but with certain reservations which he did not suppose would be acceptable to the Government at that stage. He would give the bill fair and candid consideration as an houset endeavor of the Gevernment to redeem their promise given at the becinning of the assion. The measure was more generous and went further in the way of concession than any previous Conservative or Liberal measure.

After a passage at-arms with Mr. Healy, which elicited a rebuke from the Speaker, Mr. Chamberiain proceeded. He was surprised that the Libegals seemed destrous of destroying the measure and preventing anything being done for the Irish tenants this session. Their criticisus ought to be postboned until the bill had reached the committee stage. What would be the use of a revision of fertis to tenants who had not paid anything for five years. He would support the second reading of the bill, thereby affirming the necessity of preventing as far as possible harsh and unjust evictions. No permanent settlement of the land question was possible for two or three years to come. He strongly urged the House not to reject this temporary effort at settlement, and at the same time asked the Government whether the time had not come to consider the position of the inadiords, who were hard pressed by the burden of family and other c

MR. BLAINE'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND. tain admittance to the council chamber last Friday on the occasion of the presentation of the freedom of the city to the writer. In this Mr. Carnegie says: "I am myself to blame for the accident of the exclusion of Mr. Blame from the council chamber. I had arranged with Mr. Blaine to accompany him. On the way Miss Blaine met with an accident, which caused a slight injury to her ankle. She was compelled to return and her father accompanied her back to their hotel. Mr. Blaine was

"Instead of Mr. Blaine having any cause to complain of inattention on the part of the officials of Edinburgh, the interest the Lord Provost and the public have manifested in his movements and the universal desire to see and hear him have much surprised him. Accustomed as he is to all this wherever he goes in his own land, he had not expected such a reception as he is everywhere accorded in Great Britain, and nowhere have the attentions paid to him been more marked and gratifying than in Edinburgh."

A FLUTTER IN STOCKS CAUSED BY WAR RUMORS. LONDON, July 11.-There was a sharp relapse on the Stock Exchange to-day in every department. Among holders of foreign securities a panic was threatened, owing partly to the fall in prices on the Continental bourses and partly to reports that the relations bourses and partly to reports that the relations between France and Germany were again strained and German diplomatic action was imminent. According to the 1-test quotations, foreign securities had fallen 1-½ to 4-per cent for the day. The Paris Bourse was heavy. Three per centrentes fell 25c., Italian 42c., and Austrian credit 3f. 75c. The Berlin Bourse was depressed. Toward the close Russian securities railied under rebuying by bears. The final quotations showed Prussian 3-½ down 4-per cent. Russians 72-per cent and Hungarian gold reutes 25-per cent. Russian railway securities feil 10 marks.

DUBLIN, July 11 .- A deputation of English ladies to-day presented an address to Mrs. Sullivan, wife of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, asking her to assist in an agitation for

the repeal of the Coercien law.

Mgr. Persico, the Pope's special envoy, visited many of conferred a blessing on the congregations. A delegation from a temperance society called at Archbishop Walsh's residence yesterday to obtain Mgr. Persico's blessing for the society. The envey conferred it.

Mgr. Persico intends to proceed to Coolgraney, County Wexford, to witness the evictions which are in progress there.

A WAR CLOUD IN EAST EUROPE. ODESSA, July 11.—All soldiers on furlough in South Russia have been ordered to rejoin their colors. eided that new elections for members of the Skuptchina

MONTREAL, July 11 (Special). - A seizure was made to day upon the premises of Reade & Co., whose fraudulent lottery scheme in aid of St. Marie's Parish was recently discovered, and 2,000 letters addressed to all parts of the United States were found.

LORD HARTINGTON DISIGNATED PREMIER. LONDON, July 11.-Sir John Gorst, Conservative mem ber for Chatham, speaking at Walsall to-day, expressed regret that Lord Hartington had declined the premier-ship, for which Lord Salisbury had designated him.

THE BURNING OF THE QUEBEC CITADEL. QUEBEC, July 11. - The military investigation into the cause of the citadel fire has been concluded, but no light has been east upon the origin of the conflagration.

MR. JENKS AND THE VACANT JUSTICESHIP.

MR. JENKS AND THE VACANT JUSTICESHIP. B PITTSBUTHO, July 12 (Special).—Solicitor-General Jenks arrived in the city to-day on his return to Washington from Utab. He denounced as false the reports tele-graphed from the Capital to the effect that he went to the land of Mormondom to make inquiries about the Constitutional Convention, and to further the scheme for admission to the union. He said his business was of a legal character, and that the public would probably learn all about it within two weeks. Mr. Jenks says it is the Supreme Heach made by the death of Justice Woods, because the new man must be from the district which comprises the States of Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Missiasippi, Florida and Arkanssa. Hoadily, of Ohio, is not elimbic for the same reason. Garland is elligible, but has absolutely withdrawn as a candidate. Lamar is elligible, and the chances, Mr. Jenks says, are in favor of the recreatary of the Interior, if he wasts it

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1887.

A COUNTY WITHOUT A JUDGE. DEFYING THE UNITED STATES COURTS. EVADING A TAX LEVY AND REPUDIATING

BONDED DERT.

LOUISVILLE, July 11 (Special).—Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, is without a county judge, magistrate, or other judicial officers, except the police judges of Greenville, the county seat, and haif a dozen of the large villages. These have no jurisdiction outside their cor, orations. No will can be probated, nor any criminal brought to justice for any offence from the slightest misdemeanur to willul murder. Except for the fact that it is a peaceful jaming BONDED DEBT.

trom the slightest misdemeanor to willul murder. Except for the fact that it is a peacetal farming neople, anarchy might exist.

Two weeks ago Judge Barr, of the United States Court, issued a mandamus to County Judge Coleman, of Muhlenberg County, ordering a tax levy to meet part of the county's railroad debt. This was in response to a decision in the case of Mcs. E. G. Meriwether, of Tennessee, against the county for \$5,500 rendered by the United States Supreme Court through Justice Harlan in October, and handed down on June 9, 1887. The debt is upon \$4,000,000 in bonds issued in 1867 to pay a subscription voted by the people of Muhlenberg to the stock of the Elizabeth-town and Paduesh road. The county got the road. and three years later, in 1874, repudiated the debt. The creditors got judgment in 1876. The county magistrates at once resigned and continued to do so as fast as elected, till for seven years none have been elected. The Meriwether case has been fought through all the courts, and interest on all the bonds has piled up till the total debt is now \$900,000, equal to the total land valuation of the county. Bitter feeling has arisen, and mob violence has several times been

when the Supreme Court action came many war in tayor or settlement, but so fierce an opposition was developed by a strong minority that Judge Coleman feared to levy the tax and refused an attachment lesued on Tuesday last to bring him to-morrow before the United States Circuit Court. The deputy marshat sent on Thursday to serve it found that Judge Cole man had fled either to Canada or Mexico. It is stated that a league has been formed to resist by force a United States levy and collection.

PARK RIDGE DUST SHAKEN OFF. EVANGELIST MNASON GLAD TO DO THIS.

BEARD AS "MEMENTOS"-MR. LEACH'S STORY. Evangelist Mnason left Park Ridge, N. J., yesterday wning for New-York on the 6:30 train. He was not exactly hairless, but his filend Mr. Switzer adtted that it was "a pretty clean shave." After Mr. Leach and his followers discovered the man in Mrs. Berry's house, he was marched to the station, shorn of his locks, and then taken to the house of a Mr. Watson near the railway station for the night. Leach remained there till morning, with others, to accompanied him to Jersey City.

Mnason was quiet until the train stopped, and then

grew impudent. When he left the Watson house he had said that he was without money, and Leach gave him a dollar, which he accepted. At Jersey City not come to Park Ridge any more. Then Mnason with an air of independence said he didn't want his money, and drawing the dollar from his pocket

Whose hands actually removed the hair from Mnason's head is the question that is just now being askel in Park Ridge. It is conceded generally that Leach did not himself perform this act, but that it was done by some of his followers in obedience to a popular demand for mementos of that description. There As the story was told in Park Ridge, Mnason was

instrumental in bringing about the separation of Mr. lot in Park Ridge, to which his wife retired in com-pany with a Mrs. Howell. It is said that since the frouble began Mr. Leach obtained from Mr. Berry written authority to enter the house at any time and alleged. What steps will be taken in regard to the

had used very harsh language, and he also admitted that he Lad himself written him urging him not to return to Park Ridge for fear of trouble. Outside of the limited circle of Mnason's admirers the opinion in Park Ridge prevails that Mnason received his deserts, though the act of cutting his hair is deprecated as a measure of severity which was not sanctioned by the law.

Mr. Leach is a sturdy Englishman about sixty years old of stern views respecting morality. He has fived in Park Siddge fourteen years and is highly respected. He has recently built the largest house there, has established a fine farm, and spends his boney liberally. The friends of Masson contend that in his actions Leach is a bully, and that if it was not for his money he would not receive any support in his present course. They describe Masson as an inoffensive, pure man, bold in his denunciation of view, flut-humble and ready to softer any indigicity as an evidence of his faith. When the house of Switzenga'as entered on Sunday night it is said that his son was vidently struck in the face by a young man named Elmendorf, and his friends are urging him to began legal proceedings for assault. It is not improbable that such action will be a sequel to the affair.

PITTSBURG CONVICTS ARRESTED AS MURDERERS PITTSHURO, July 11.—John D. Shea, a Riverside Penitentiary convict, wanted in St. Louis for the murder of a policeman several years ago, was released from prison this morning, his term having expired. He was taken to the County Courts, where he acknowledged that he

THE CHINCH BUG AT WORK IN THE WEST. OMARA, July 11 (Special). - The magnificent corn pros eral sections of the state and chinch bugs are committing the ravages. Wheat and oats were greatly damaged and in some sections entirely destroyed by the ravages of these insects and the last two weeks of dry weather. They have transferred their work to the cornfields with

The State Veterinary and Live Stock Commission having established the fact that fexus fever exists in the State will proceed at once in quarantine work, and the Governor, it is expected, will issue in a day or two a proclamation establishing—quarantine and furnishing warning from the infected district.

PROBERTION ENFORCED WITH RIGOR. JACKSON, Miss., July 11.-The United States Cour convened to-day, Judge fill presiding. The first indictment and conviction for violation of the prohib

New-Haven, July 11 .- By a vote of 29 to 5 the Com mon Council this evening concurred in the action of the

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER BY MALPRACTICE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 11.—De. Frank Gallacher, of this city, who is wanted here to answer to an indictment charging him with murder in the first-degree, was arrested yeater-day in Oakland, Cal. This is the Sadie Himman malpractice case which created so much of a sensation about a year ago.

DERIVING REVENUE FROM DOG-FIGHTERS. CHICAGO, July 11 (Special.)—The tril of the sixty-one dog-fighters arrested by the police saliv on sun-ay morning took place here to-day. Justice R. M. White flast the prisoners \$20 ach.

\$2 each.
BODIES OF BURIED MINERS RECOVERED.
VIRGINA CITY, New., July 11.—The bodies recovered ithe Best and Belcher mine are all on top of the ground.

SUCCESS OF THE ENCAMPMENT ASSURED

CORRECTING MISREPRESENTATIONS-NO POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS TO JOIN THE PARADE.

Madison, July 11 .- Officials of the Grand Army of the Republic who were here on Saturday night held a secret meeting with Commander-in-Chief Fairchild before their departure, and arranged a circular to be issued to all the posts of the country. The circular declares that a gros misrepresentation has been made in regard to the feel ing between the National Grand Army headquarters and the St. Louis Committee of Arrangement, and that the committee is in perfect accord with the Commander-In-Chief on all questions relating to the encampment. The circular is General Order No. 15, and is signed by com-

It is with great pleasure that the Commander-in-Chief promulgates the following letter and resolution from the headquarters of the General Executive Committee, St.

"The Executive Committee of the City of St. Louis, having in charge all arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Grand Army of the Republic at its twenty-first annual encampment to be held in this city in September next for the purpose of refuting, and if possible, of setting at rest certain misrepresentations that having by ignorance, or otherwise, been made to the prejudice of the citizens of St. Louis and of this committee, is prompted to make this communication to you and through you to the Council of Administration, with the hope that from you and the council there may issue a circular to the Grand Army men throughout the country that will at once refure these unfounded statements and set at rest reports the continued circulation of which can only tend be the injury of the organization and mar the success of the coming encampment. With your assured continued co-operation, we are satisfied that the encampment will be marked with results that will be gratifying a like to the Grand Army of the Republic and the citizens of St. Louis, whose generous hospitality has been extended with open and unstinced liberality to each and every comrade of the Grand Army.

"We assure you that nothing has occurred, or is likely "We assure you that nothing has occurred, or is likely

whose generous hospitality has been extended with open and unstinted liberality to each and every comrade of the Grand Army.

"We assure you that nothing has occurred, or is likely to occur, that will dampen in any way the fixed purpose and desire of the citizens of St. Louis to make the twenty-first annual encamp nent the most noted and successful meeting in the history of the organization of the Grand Army tepublic. It has been reported, and that report has been industriously circulated in some sections of the country, that the committee two-thirds of them are members of the Grand Army of the Republic bad invited political clubs or political organizations to join in the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic on Tuesday, September 27. This statement has been made, whether for good or bad purpo at its not necessary here to discuss, in the teeth of a resolution manimously adopted by this committee in March declaring that none but Grand Army posts and Grand Army men should be invited or permitted to join in the parade.

"You have been invisited with the official action taken by the committee touching questions that have provoked in some quarters what to the committee seems infair and unjust criticisms. In the light of these proceedings, we ask if the time has not come when some official action on the part of the Commander-in-hief and the Connell of Adminisration should be taken in reference to the reports, which, if not corrected by official anthority, will continue to millitate against the success of the encampment, and we sincerely hope to see that number in line on the day of the grand parade."

From the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Connell of Administration held at Madison, Wis. July 8, 1887:

sincerely hope to see that number in line on the day of the grand parade."

From the minures of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration held at Madissu, Wes, July S, 1887:

"The Executive Committee of the Council of Administration have considered the communication of the Committee of Arrangements on the part of the Citizens of St. Louis, having in charge the reception and entertainment, to the Commander in-thef. In view of the many gross misrepresentations that have gone abroad touching the action of that committee and its relations to the Commander in-thief and the Council of Administration, we recommend that a general order be issued embodying the communication. We suggest that in said order the commandes be assured that the work of the committee and the officers of the National Encampment have been in full accord. We also consider it alike due to the Grand Aruy of the Republic and the St. Louis committee that the Commander-in-thief shall announce, that all statements which may have been made by any one concerning the manner of conducting the reception of the enampment or of the contemplated presence in or the absence from the city of St. Louis of any particular person or persons upon that occasion have not been based upon any official action on the part of the officers of the Grand Aruy of the Republic, who also have authority to speak for the national encampment when it is not in session."

INDIGNANT GRAND ARMY MEN. AROUSED OVER THE DISGRACEFUL ASSAULTS ON

WASHINGTON, July 11 (Special).—Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington, without regard to their polities, have become thoroughly aroused by the false and scandalous assaults on that organiza-House; they are not disposed to submit quietly to the false and scandalous accusatious of newspaper editors

to pay bounties high enough to tempt those men to risk life orlimb in defence of their country."

It is estimated that of the survivors of the Union Army and Navy about 35 per cent are members of the Grand Army of the Republic. They are at least a fair representation of the men who fought to save the Union. Of the men who have been chosen Commanders-in-Chief since the Grand Army was organized twenty-one Devens, of Massachusetts, who commanded a division in the Army of the Potomac, and afterward held the office of Attorney-General of the United States: John F. office of Attorney-General of the United States, John F. Hartrauft, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania; John C. Robinson, of New-York, president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, who left a leg on the battle-field; General Louis Wagner, of Pennsylvania, who left a leg on the battle-field; Major Groege S. Merrill, of Massachusetts, who served with distinculshed gallantry; Paul Vandervoort, of Nebraska, a brave solder, who served a term in Andersonvillo. Colonel Kobert B. Beath, of Pennsylvania, who carries Rebel lead in his body; John S. Kounz, of Ohio, who threw away his body; John S. Kounz, of Ohio, who threw away his bram on the battle-field of Mission Ridge, and seized a masket and used it with effect until he fell with a wound which cost him a leg; General - S. Burdett, who served with distinction in an lowa regiment, and General Lucius Fairchild, the present Commander-in-Chief, who led the "Fron Brigasle" in the Army of the Potomac and carries an empty sieeve as a badge of his service. Not a holinay solder among them; not a man who was "tempted into the Army by high bounties." Wi him the last year the Grand Army has contributed more than \$150,000 for the relief and support of needy veterans and destitute wilows and orphans of soldiers. And yet the Admi-Istration organs declare that "the better sort of veterans" do not belong to the Grand Army, which is "chiefly concerned in extenting undeserved effices and pensions for unworthy members." Hartrautt, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania; John C. Rob-

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Coroner Ashbridge this afteroon began an inquest before a special jury in regard to the deaths in the families of Louis Diebel and George Palmer, as is supposed, from esting poisoned tea buns made by Palmer, who is a oaker. The inquest was apon the bodies of Emma Palmer, age twenty, who died De-cember 13, 1885; George Palmer, ir., age twenty-foar, who died January 25, 1886; Louisa Diebel, age three-years, who died January 24, 1887; and Amelia Diebel, age twelve years, who died May 14, 1887. Drs. Stein and Stewart testified to having attended members of the Diebel family. Dr. Stewart asspected the yellow burs, and one examining Baker Palmer's premises the baker showed him about a quarter of a pound of chromate of lead in an old pitcher. The baker used a tablespoonful of the chromate to forty pounds of dough. The doctor took a portion of it and found it contained lead, and the of the chromate to forty pounds of dough. The dector took a portion of it and found it contained lead, and the examination by Dr. L-fmaun confirmed the test. Mr. Palmer stated that since May 10, 1884, six deaths had occurred in his lamily. He began the use of chrome yellow about five yoars ago. He used it in cinnamon buns, doughnuts, Dutch cake and tea buns. His practice was to dissolve the curomate in a half-pint of water and then take a tablespoonful and put it in the dough. Samuel it, French, of Samuel H. French & Co., manufacturers of coloring matter, said that chrome yellow contained 65 to 95 per cent of pure chromate of lead. The mixture is supertimes sulphate of lime, sometimes carbonate of lime. Dr. Henry Lefmann read a report of a chemical analysis of portions of the remains taken from each of the bodies. In the cases of Emma Falmer and Caroline Diebel there were traces of lead in the system. In the bodies of the other two victims, undoubted proofs were discovered of lead poisoning to an extent such as would in every probability cause death. The case was then given to the jury.

The jury returned a verdict that the deaths of the four persons were undoubtedly due to chromic leaf poisoning and that the poisoning resulted from the use of chromate of lead was in general the result of ignorance, but that severe censure was due Augnat suppelius, who circulated recipes containing chromate of lead, knowing that it was a mineral and deleterious substance; and that Aschenbach & Miller and George W. Millet, who have been guilly of such carelessness in furnishing bakers with this substance, knowing that it was to be used in food, should likewise be subject to severe censure. Baker Palmer was held in \$2,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ATLANTA, Gn., July 11.—Logan E. Bieckley was to-day elected by the Legislature as Chief Justice of the supreme Court of Georgia-

ORDER TO THE GRAND ARMY. | MURDERED IN HIS SISTER'S ARMS. | ELEVATED TRAINS STOPPED.

CONFESSION OF AN INDIANA FARMER.

SSASSINATION DUE TO A BUSINESS QUARREL-THE SLAYER THINKS HE CAN ESCAPE BY PAY-

INDIANAPOLIS, July 11.—A dispatch from Jeffersonville states that intense excitement has been aroused on account of the murder on Saturday by Jacob Robinson of amuel Hay. Two public meetings have been held and promptly as would secure the safety of the prison Robinson last night made a confession remarkable the indifference and cold-blooded brutality shown by the

the indifference and cold-blooded brutality shown by the murderer. He said;

One evening last week I went to Hay's house to try and adjust our differences. There was no one at home but Hay's sister and mother and they used such language to me that I struck the old woman in the back. She is seventy-five years old and is partially paralyzed. I also struck the daughter. I thought of the matter until Saturday morning, when I decided to end it for all time. Loading my double-barrelled shot-gun, I sprans into my wazon and drove toward the Hay homestead. I met Hay and his sister on the road about one hundred yards from their home. I told Hay that I had come to kill him and if he had any prayers to say to be quick about it. His sister screamed and pleaded with me to spare her brother's life and threw her arms about my neck as if to shield him from my aim. Her entreatles failed to change my purpose. Placing the gun upon his sister's shoulder I pressed the trigger and saw him fall back with seven buliets in his heart. The blood spurted out over her white dress, and he fell back into her arms. Not being positive that he was dead, I went over to his mother's house and sat down on the porch to reload my gun. In a few moments his sister came up crying and said that I had killed her orother. Then I jumped into my wagon and drove home. I think I had a perfect right to kill him, because he attempted to defraud me out of a portion of my property. I own a tract of land near the public highway, and Hay's land adjoins mine. He sued me for a public roadway through my farm and by fraud grained his point. I am worth over \$100,000 and that my revenge will have been cheaply purchased. A dispatch states that at \$230 o'clock tue sheriff of Clark County received thoromation that a mob was coming for Robinson. The prisoner was immediately removed from the jail to the penitent lary.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN AND MR. GRINNELL HAVE CHICAGO, July 11 (Special).-Judge Jamieson was in with the omnibus boodle case and get off to the seaside, and each day's delay in getting a jury discourages him the future, let the weather be hot or cool. At that hour this morning he was on hand, for he is always punctual, but he looked cross when he glanced around the court-Alexander Sullivan resumed his weary task of examin-

had just been discharged and another one was being brought in when Mr. sullivan got up with an angry face, "May it please the court." he said, "the State's attorney has just under a remark concerning the consultations of the counsel for the defence. He characterizes our conversation with each offer as barking. The remark is ungentlemantly and upprofessional and an insult to the counsel for defence and I tell the gentleman that it must not be repeated."

Mr. Sullivan's face had grown white with passion as he was speaking and he looked thereely at Mr. Grinnell as he sai down. The State's Attorney, also augry, got up and accused the defence of unking remarks intending the jury to hear. Mr. Sullivan indignantly denied this and the court ended the matter by telling Mr. Grinnell to report to him when the lawyers on the other side did anything improper. The work was then resumed.

THE FIRE RECORD.

POTISVILLE, Penn., July 11 (Special).—Thomas Fergu-on, a boy in charge of the steam water pump at the miles from Pottsville, came up to the surface on Sunday the bell rope and signalied the engineer to draw him to to smother the flames, but without avail, as they pene traied to the mouth of the slope. The mine caved in this morning from the entrance for a distance of thirty feet. morning from the enseance for a distance of thirty feet. Two handred ment and boys will be thrown out of employment for six months if the fire communicates to the Primrose or Red Ash slope. The loss to the company foots up over \$50,000. No one was in the mine at-the time out the pump-boy. The fan funnel was torn away and a stream of water and coaldirt combined was forced down the air-way. This air-way connects with the Holmes vein workings, the Black Heath and the Mammoth. If the fire is air-eady there it is probable the whole extensive workings will be gutted.

have already been recovered from the ruins of the Alea-zar Theatre. Identification is utterly impossible, as nothing but the trunks of the bodies and an occasional arm or lng su the trace of the persons were fatally injured by jump-ing from the upper story of the building, making the list of fatalities by the fire seventeen. The loss is now estimated at \$450,000, and the insurance about \$50,000. Five blocks, containing seventy buildings, were laid in ashes Chicago, July 11.—The names of most of the people burned in the fire at Hurley, Wis., are unfamiliar to the theatrical agents in Chicago. Sadie McCabe and William Jackson, colored, who are among the dead, were in Chi-cago a few weeks ago and played at a dime museum.

cago a few weeks ago and played at a dime museum.

Belle Danvers, who was lying ill in bed in an upper story of the Aleazar Theatre when the flames closed in on her and forced her to jump for her life, has a sad story. She was a member of the Lynia Thompson company when that organization came to Chleago in 1869, and was one of the most popular members of the company. She was at that time a beautiful woman of twenty, with a voice that promised to make her the rival of the mest noted singers of the day. She was an accomplished actress and an educated woman, and was one of the few professionals who were received in "society." She was with the Thompson company for some time, when a throat trouble it jure; her voice. Her powers as a vocalist gone, she it jure; her voice. Her powers as a vocalist gone, she dropped into obscurity and then into poverty. Porced to support herself, she took the remains of her voice to the best market she could find, and played at the best variety theatres. Then she fell ill, and after ments on a sick bed her emaciated form was not wanted on the variety stage and the unfortunate woman, once the pet of the amusement world, drifted into the concert-salcons of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and then to the worst dives of Hurley.

NEW-HAVEN, July 11 (Special).—Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, Stephen A. Cooper, of Tempkinsville, S. I., a tailor who does business at No. 47 Broadway: Charles A. Jones, of No. 50 South-41; F. Terhane, of No. 1 Broadway, and A. F. Denyse, of W. Denyse & Sons, No. 13 Frankfort-st., were rescued from a gig by the schooner Lydia Caristine, Captain Bergman, about six miles south of the New-Haven breakwater. The oil stove in the yacht Wave, in which these men were taking a two yacht Wave, in which these men were taxing a two months' cruise exploded about 10 p. m. Sunday, and almost inneediately the fiames ignited the powder magazine and a second explosion occurred. The men had barely time to escape to the gig before the yacht was a sheet of flame. Mr. Jones managed to save a portion of his ciothing and \$200, but was bally burned. Mr. Terhune was injured in the leg. The yacht was valued at \$10,000 and is destroyed. The gontlemen are at the New-Haven House and are rapidly recovering from their injuries.

A TRIBUNE reporter called last night at the home of W. T. De Nyse, No. 308 South Fifth-st., Brooklyn, and was informed that neither he nor any of his family had been on the Wave or any other yacht. He and his brother had been at work at No. 13 Frankfort-st. all day. He said there must be a mistake in the address.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL AND THE VALENSING. San Francisco, Cal. July 11.—The celebrated case of Valensin against Valensin is to be reopened by order of the Supreme Court, which has decided that the Sacrathe Supreme Court, which has decided that the Sacra-mento judge who tried the case erred in refusing to com-pel a medical witness to answer relovant questions with regard to Count Valensin and his wife. The lower court refused to grant the Countess Valensin a divorce from the count, but awarded her the enstody of her young son, whom she had placed under the tutorship of Monsigner Capel. The position of Capel in the Valensin household at the Arno ranch in the Sacramento Valley was made a prominent feature of the divorce case.

SUICIDE OF A PROSPECTIVE BRIDE. ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 11.—Miss Viola Meets, of Graham County, N. C., was to have been married on July

Graham County, N. C., was to have been married on July 3 to John Ammons, of the same county. The match was opposed by the father of Miss Meets, who armed himself on the day of the proposed wedding and swore that he would kill Ammons if he appeared on his premises. The daughter said she preferred to marry with her father's consent, but would marry Ammons that day or die. The fathet violently refusing, she stepped into an adjoining room. The father west into the room shortly afterward. The daughter was a sorpse and in her hand was a vial labelled strychnine.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

DOVER, N. H., July 11.-Farmers from Rollinsford, omersworth and Barrington, who came into town to Someraworth and Barriugton, who came into town to-day, report a slight shock of earthquake in those towns this morning at 5:35 o'clock. John Connor, of Rollins-ford reports that the shock swayed his house and jarred the windows. One farmer in Rollinsford reports that the shock caused a lump to fail to the floor from a shelf, and other persons report that crockery was considerably shaken. No sheek was felt here. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NO ENGINES RUNNING IN BROOKLYN.

THE ENGINEERS REFUSE TO WORK UNTIL THEIR DEMANDS ARE GRANTED-THE STREET CARS UNABLE TO CARRY ALL THE PASSEN-GERS - VARIOUS VIEWS RE-

GARDING THE STRIKE. For the first time in the history of the Brocklyn Elevated Railroad Company, which began to operate its road from the Bridge to East New-York a little more than two years ago, the management were unable to run trains on time last evening. The reason was a strike on the part of the engineers and firemen, growing out of their dissatisfaction with the treatment accorded to them by the General Manager, Frederick Martin, and the failure of the company to comply with

The men are fully in earnest and propose make a bitter struggle for what they term their rights. They say that they have submitted to many abuses and propose to yield no longer. This company holds that the men have no sufficient cause for their action. The tie-up went into effect shortly after 4 p. m. yesterday and for a time no trains were started from the last arrived with the east bound trains from Fulton Ferry and the Bridge they were laid up on the

But about 5:30 o'clock some firemen and switch-tenders were impressed into service, and a few trains were started out. They carried few passengers on the down trips, but returned heavily loaded. As many passengers had collected at the Bridge and Ferry stations despite the notices posted of "Trains Blocked." An hour later the announcement "Trains running on fourteen minutes headway" was substituted, and it looked as if traffic had been resumed. People who crossed the Bridge flocked into the station and crowded into the already heavily loaded trains, which left

at long intervals. Passengers whose patience was exhausted by waiting got their money back and went to the street-cars rather than suffer longer delay. After 7 o'clock there was no train for nearly an hour, and only a few waited. At 8:20 a train went up the road, and there was no more travel for two hours. Then a few trains ran at long intervals.

Owing to the stoppage of the trains the streetcars, which run near the line of the elevated road, had a great accession of passengers, and the crowds on the Green and Gates. Dekalb Avenue and Myrtle Avenue lines were even greater than The elevated trains in the busy hours of the day run on two minutes and a half headway, and about 8,000 people an hour are carried from 5 to 7 p. m., and a corresponding number in the rush hours in the morning.

No information in regard to the cause of the "tie-up' could be gained at the office of the company at No. 31 Sands-st., and at the Bridge station dense ignorance prevailed among the employes. The men in the engines of the trains which were running professed to know nothing of what caused the delay in the trains. One of them said;

the real reason for the strike of the engineers the real reason for the strike of the engineers, the company says, lies in the discharge of several engineers when the summer time-table was adopted. The management of the road, for reasons of economy, decided to dispense with some of the engineers and run with a less force. As soon as this policy was known to the men they sent a committee to the office, which conferred with the executive committee. No satisfactory arrangement was made, and when the committee returned to the headquarters of the men at the Metropolitan Hotel, at Fulton st. and East New-York-ave., Brooklyn, the strike was ordered.

foots up over \$50,000. No one was in the mine at the time out the pump-boy. The fan funnel was tora away and a stream of water and coaldist combined was forced down the air-way. This air-way connects with the Holmos yean workings, the Biack Heath and the Mammoth. If the fire is air-eady there it is probable the whole extensive workings will be gutted.

TAKING THE DEAD FROM THE RUINS AT HURLEY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 11.—A dispatch to The Evening Wisconsin from Hurley. Wis., says that fourteen bodies

About 7 o'clock last night a switchman named Carroll, who was in charge of an engine, ran it into a car standing at the Van Sielen station. The car was thrown oil the track, but fell on the timbers and did not go into the street. No

the timbers and did not go into the street. No one was hurt.

Grand Engineer Ingraham put the entire matter in Wright's hands and went back to Cleveland in the afternoon. The men say that they will not compromise with the company and must have their demands met. They have run the road without an accident for two years and two months and they feel that their demands should be complied with. It was said last evening that the engineers employed on the switching engines on the Brooklyn Bridge would strike to help the elevated road engineers, but Superintendent Hoagland said that it was not expected. A rumor also prevailed that the employes of the street rail-road companies would strike to assist the engineers.

PASSENGERS INJURED IN A COLLISION.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 11.—The 5:30 express trains from Camden for Atlantic City this evening was in collision with a freight train at Sewell Station, below Woodbury. The express train, which was crowded with pleasure-seekers, was crossing from the south bound to the north bound track at the time of the bound to the north bound track at the time of the accident. Seven passengers, residents of Philadelphia were injured. One person was seriously hurther freight cars were wrecked. The engine of the passenger train was badly damaged.

HEAVY RAIN IN MISSISSIPPL JACKSON, Miss., July 11.—Heavy rains fell this section to-night. The farmers are begonnished of too much rain.